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though of greater general interest. It is a somewhat impressionistic account derived from personal interviews with persons of both races of the existing state of race antagonism. Even if the author has here presented a qualitative rather than a quantitative statement of northern feeling against the Negro, he has abundantly indicated that discrimination against the Negro is not southern alone but national.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

ERNEST W. BURGESS

The Government of American Cities. By WILLIAM B. MUNRO.
New York: Macmillan. Pp. viii+401. \$2.25.

The author of *The Government of European Cities* here presents a companion volume dealing with the government of American cities. The first book discussed both the structure and the function of European municipal organization and administration; the present work is confined to a description of the forms, past, present, and proposed, of city government in America. A second complementary volume is promised which will treat of the administration and actual functioning of municipal government.

Throughout the book the author emphasizes the importance of a knowledge of historical development as prerequisite for the understanding of the present forms of city government. A central idea running through many chapters is that federal and state forms of government and the national system of political parties have exerted an influence out of all proportion to reason upon the structure and activities of city government. The present protests against the "federal analogy" with its principle of divided powers, against political parties in municipal elections, and against state interference in city affairs are signs of a reaction toward a functional form of organization. The author gives a cautious approval to city government by commission and to direct legislation and the recall after a decidedly fair consideration of the arguments for and against.

To the sociologist the chapters entitled "American Municipal Development," "The Social Structure of the City," and "Municipal Reform and Reformers" should prove especially helpful. The particular value of the book to social workers and reformers is thus succinctly stated by the author: "In an age when men appear far too ready to proceed with a diagnosis and to prescribe remedies without much pre-

liminary study of the anatomy and physiology of city government, too much stress upon the importance of the latter branches of the subject can scarcely be laid."

ERNEST W. BURGESS

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

Housing Problems in America. Proceedings of the Second National Conference on Housing. Cambridge: The University Press, 1913.

The second volume on the subject of housing problems in this country, while presenting the most recent consensus of expert opinion upon the general housing situation, is designed to be of especial help to the medium-sized cities. Particularly valuable for practical use is the fact that the papers with their statement of general principles given by our leading experts in housing and municipal problems were supplemented by discussions and round-table talks which threw light upon the concrete conditions and actual methods in use. The live interest shown in the questions of the desirable type of working-men's houses, the adoption of the zone system in city-planning, and the promotion of associations for co-operating with the wage-earner in financing the small home manifest the strong tendency to emphasize the preventive as well as the remedial methods in meeting housing problems.

ERNEST W. BURGESS

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

Ehe und Ehereform. By VON ROMUNDT CHASTÉ. Berlin, 1913.

The first forty-two of his eighty-two pages the writer devotes to telling you how down he is on certain types prominent in modern life, principally on the greedy and brutal capitalist, exploiter of art and science, patron of prostitution, corrupter of all he meets, and on the women of his harmfullik, wives pampered, "spoiled," unwilling to bear children, daughters educated merely to catch suitors, sensationalists, immoderate "sports." For such unpleasant characters the traditional attitude toward marriage, the writer claims, is responsible. Marriage is celebrated today with meaningless forms. It is a mere purchase, negotiated by those of unlike tastes and interests, bent on fooling each other beforehand, and afterward, at best content in getting used to each other and growing fat and soulless together. Now as all social